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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND



CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR

1960.

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, F.A.P.H.I.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



Chairman of Council :

Councillor W.H. HITCHCOCK, J.P., C.C.

Vice Chairman of Council :

Councillor H.C.B. MACKEY, A.F.R.Ae.S.

Members of Health Committee :

Councillor Mrs. P.E. MOSSES, M.Sc. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. G.I. BENNETT.

Councillor H.A. CARPENTER.

Councillor H.C.B. MACKEY, A.F.R.Ae.S.

Councillor W.J. NEEDHAM.

Councillor H.J. WHITE.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF  
(With Qualifications)

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M & H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC CLEANSING

H. L. SNOWDEN.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary  
Inspector's Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector  
of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke  
Inspector.

Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of  
Public Health and Hygiene.

Building Inspector's Certificate,  
Institution of Municipal Engineers.

Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. ASTIN.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary  
Inspector's Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector  
of Meat and Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J.E.T. BASTABLE (To 31.3.60)

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary  
Inspector's Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector.

Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector  
of Meat and Other Foods.

CHIEF CLERK

W. G. HOWE. (Inter D.M.A.)

CLERKS:

MISS J.M. CREBBIN  
MRS. M.G. STONER.

GENERAL ASSISTANTS

D.H. JOINER (To 16.10.60.)  
R. ENTICKNAP

RODENT OPERATOR

A.E. SCOTT

REPORT OF  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1960.

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Public Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
Alexandra Road,  
Farnborough, Hants.

Tel : Farnborough 1400.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Mrs. Bennett and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report for 1960, prepared according to the directions of the Minister of Health.

Points of note in the vital statistical figures are the increase in the estimated mid year population, the higher birth and death and infant mortality rates, although the last is still well below the national rate. Possibly the higher birth and death rates reflect an under estimation of the population. The incidence of infectious diseases was at a low ebb. No case of diphtheria occurred but two cases of poliomyelitis were reported.

1960, although one of the wettest years in memory, was on the whole a healthy one, making one think that lack of sunshine by itself has less effect on health than many suppose and lending little support to the theory that we need sunshine in the summer to store up our strength against the winter months. We all know how quick we are to blame the weather when sickness increases or we feel off colour; but this is most likely a reflection of the weather's effect on our bodily comfort.

Much time and effort was spent by the staff in carrying out the poliomyelitis vaccination programme and in this connection the invaluable help of the private medical practitioners is gratefully acknowledged. Recognition too should be made of the preventive health work carried out by private practitioners in their immunisation of children against diphtheria and whooping cough.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and help, to Mr. Snowden, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department for their ready assistance, enabling me to carry out my duties.

I am Madam Chairman, Mrs. Bennett and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. COUTTS MILNE

Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A.

### VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area .. .. .	4,767 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1960)	30,760
Population at Census 1951	27,702
Number of Dwelling Houses (at April 1961)	7,566
Rateable Value .. .. .	£500,603
Rates in the £ .. .. .	19/6d
Product of a Penny Rate .. .. .	£2091.19.4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

#### Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population figure for 1960 of 30,760 shows an increase of 470 from his estimate for the previous year, but this figure is still some 260 below the population as estimated for mid year 1958. It will be most interesting to learn eventually the population figure revealed in the 1961 Census as the fluctuation in the relatively considerable numbers of Service families in the town affects the population figure from time to time.

#### Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	304	305	609
Illegitimate	13	9	22
	<u>317</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>631</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population (Live Births)	21.58	(Standardised)	
" " " " " "	20.96	(Crude)	
National rate " " " "	17.1		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. .. .	3.5%		

#### Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still Births) .. .. .	12.5		
National still birth rate .. .. .	19.7		

#### Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	306	309	615
Illegitimate	14	10	24
	<u>320</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>639</u>

## Birth Rate

The birth rate is expressed per thousand of the population, so that any change in the latter figure will affect the rate. Farnborough would appear to have a relatively high birth rate; being 21.58 for 1960 compared with a national rate of 17.1 and a county rate of 18 for 1959. The average birth rate for the quinquennium 1955-59 is 19.12 and the rate has remained consistently steady around this figure of 19 except for 1957 when the rate was 17.10 but that year the estimated population was 31,450 - that is 1,860 more than for the previous year of 1956.

The higher birth and death rates for 1960 would seem to indicate that the population figure is an under estimate.

## Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	7	10
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
Comparability factor	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	
	1.03	1.53	

(This factor when applied to the local rate gives a figure which can be compared with the rates for other areas).

## Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 year)

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	..	17.43
National rate per 1,000 live births	..	21.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000		
legitimate births .. .. .	..	16.06
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000		
illegitimate births .. .. .	..	45.45

## Neo-Natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	6	8
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

## Deaths of infants under one week of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	5	7
Illegitimate	-	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

Neo Natal (first four weeks) mortality							
rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.26
National neo-natal rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.6
Early neo-natal mortality rate (death under							
one week)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.67
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and							
deaths under one week combined)	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.37
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live							
and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
National rate per 1,000 total (live and still)							0.39
births (provisional)	..	..	..	..	..	..	

### Infant Mortality

It will be noted that the Registrar General has supplied figures of the number of deaths of infants under one week of age, so allowing the early neo-natal mortality (deaths under one week) to be calculated as well as the perinatal mortality rate - the latter taking into account the still births plus the deaths occurring during the first week of life.

### Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Deaths from all causes	134	108	242	
Death rate per 1,000				
population (standardised)	..	..	..	12.04
Death rate per 1,000				
population (crude)	..	..	..	7.87
National rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	11.5

Causes of Death :-

All Causes				Male 134	Female 108
1.	Tuberculosis respiratory	..	..	2	-
2.	Tuberculosis (other)	..	..	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	2	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	-	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases			1	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	..	..	3	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	..		7	3
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	..	..	-	4
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	..	..	-	1
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms			17	11
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	-	-
16.	Diabetes	..	..	1	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..		14	31
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	29	11
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..		5	2
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	10	13
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	7	3
22.	Influenza	..	..	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	9	2
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	8	3
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System			3	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	3	-
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..		-	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	2	3
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..		-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	..	..	2	3
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases			5	10
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	-	3
34.	All Other Accidents	..	..	1	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	3	-
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	-	-

The commonest causes of death as usual were diseases of the circulatory system, followed by cancers and then by vascular lesions affecting the nervous system. The two latter groups accounted for most of the increase in deaths as compared with the previous year.

Deaths from all accidents other than by motor vehicles were only two, compared with ten in 1959; deaths from motor vehicle accidents were three, the same number as in 1959. In this connection it may be of interest to mention the figures regarding road accidents in 1960 for England and Wales when there were 6,970 deaths and 84,443 seriously injured. This was an increase of 19% in the number of deaths over the previous year. Riders of mopeds and scooters suffered a 32% increase in deaths and injuries, due it is said to the increased use of these types of transport.

## SECTION B.

### PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

#### District Health Sub Committee

Certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946 have been devolved by the County Council upon a specially appointed District Health Sub Committee. This Sub Committee consists of representatives of the County Council, District Council, voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned with the Health and allied services. The functions mainly devolved are day nurseries, ante-natal and post natal clinics, child welfare centres, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation and home help service.

Meetings of the Sub Committee are held monthly - normally on the third Monday of each month - ensuring that local needs of the personal health services are kept under review.

#### \* Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with one large ambulance and one utilecon ambulance is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries should be made to the Superintendent Driver at Aldershot. (Telephone Aldershot 22244).

#### \* Child Welfare Centres

	<u>Doctor Attends</u>	
Cove	Each session.	St. Christopher's Church Hall. Every Wednesday at 2 p.m.
Farnborough	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesdays only.	St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queens Road. Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.
Jubilee Hall	Each session	Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road. (Nr. Railway Station) 1st & 3rd Fridays at 2 p.m.
Fox Lane Estate	Each session	All Saints Church Hall, Fernhill Road. 1st & 3rd Mondays at 2 p.m.
Marlborough Lines	2nd & 4th Monday in each month.	Every Monday at 2 p.m.
Pinehurst Welfare Centre	2nd & 4th Thursday in each month.	Every Thursday at 2 p.m.

#### OTHER COUNTY CLINICS

#### \* Dental Clinic (for school and pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers.)

St. Mark's Church Rooms. Held as required. (Attendance by appointment only).

\* Child Guidance

Manor Park Health Clinic,  
Manor Park House,  
Aldershot.

Every Tuesday afternoon.  
Every Friday - all day.  
(By appointment only).

\* Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and pre-school children).

St. Mark's Church Rooms,  
Farnborough.

Held every Tuesday morning  
at 9.30 a.m. (except during  
school summer holidays).  
(No appointment necessary).

\* Speech Clinic

School Clinic,  
St. George's Road East,  
Aldershot.

Every Tuesday, Wednesday  
and Friday all day.  
(By appointment only).

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS

Eye Clinic

This is now a Regional Hospital Board responsibility,  
administered by the County Council.

Aldershot General Hospital,  
St. Georges Road,  
Aldershot.

Every Thursday afternoon.  
(By appointment only).

Orthopaedic Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility,  
and administered by the Lord Mayor Treloar Orthopaedic  
Hospital Management Committee. This clinic is now held at  
the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot.

Surgeon's Clinic  
Remedial Clinic

1st Tuesday morning in each month.  
Every Tuesday, Wednesday and  
Friday - All day.

Chest Clinic

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board,  
but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for  
certain aspects of treatment.

Northfield Hospital,  
Redan Road,  
Aldershot.

Monday 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.  
Tuesday 1.30 p.m. - 3 p.m.  
Thursday 9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.

Special Clinic

Northfield Hospital,  
Redan Road,  
Aldershot.

Males - Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
Females - Mondays 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Psychiatric Clinic

Aldershot Hospital

Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday  
at 2 p.m. (By appointment only).

### Artificial Sun Ray Treatment

Aldershot Hospital	}	By appointment.
Farnham County Hospital		
(Physiotherapy Departments)		

### Family Planning Association

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House, Aldershot, every Friday from 2.0 to 4.0 p.m. Attendance is by appointment only, and a small charge is made to cover expenses. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Clark, 69a West Street, Farnham, Surrey.

#### \* Health Visitors

#### Area Served

Miss C.L. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. The Old Malt House, Hawley (Camberley 959)	Farnborough North part.
Mrs. M. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M., 34 Brookhouse Road, Hazel Avenue Estate, Cove. (Farnborough 2446).	Pinehurst and Cove.
Miss E.O. Lever, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., 2B Clayton Road, Fox Lane North Estate, Farnborough (Camberley 22610)	Farnborough Town Area.
Mrs. P.M. Halfacre, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Oakmead, Minley Road, Cove. (Farnborough 146)	South Farnborough & Marlborough Lines

#### \* Professional Nursing in the Home

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district :-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District Covered</u>
Nurse Evans	105 Highgate Lane	North & West Wards (including Hawley Lane Estate).
Nurse Green	99 Coleford Bridge Road, Mytchett.	South Ward.
Male Nurse Mr. A. Broadest.	6 Kingsway, Aldershot.	Whole District.

#### \* Midwifery Service

The following arrangements were in operation during the year :-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Part of District Covered</u>
Nurse Sutton	14 West Road	Hawley Lane Estate.
Nurse Griffiths	19 Stubbs Moor Road	Cove and Minley Estates.
Nurse Greep	The Bungalow, North Camp.	North and South Wards.

Institutional Accommodation  
Maternity Cases

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

Moral Welfare Officer

Miss K. Wells. 38 Southampton Street, Farnborough.

\*Area Welfare Officer

Mr. E. Bonney. Manor Park House, Aldershot. (Aldershot 23941)

\* Home Help Service

When a mother is confined at home, or there is illness in the home and domestic help cannot otherwise be obtained, application can be made for the services of a Home Help. An application needs to be supported by a medical certificate and charges are assessed in accordance with income. The Divisional Organiser - Mrs. Meehan has her office in the Town Hall, Farnborough (Tel. Farnborough 1400).

\* Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948.

Two Registrations were operative during the year :

Miss S.M. Fenton, 54 Netley Street, Farnborough.

Mrs. E. Fletcher and Mrs. B. Linder, "Litherland", Ashley Road, Farnborough.

\* Training Centre

This centre is at St. Albans Institute, Lynchford Road, Farnborough, for the daily care of mentally handicapped persons within the Urban District and a wide surrounding area.

Chiropody

A Red Cross Foot Clinic is held every Monday afternoon 2-4.30 p.m. at the Red Cross Hut behind Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road.

This service is available for anyone over 60 years of age. Appointments need to be booked beforehand through Mrs. Drummond, Quarteracre, Church Road, Farnborough (Tel. Farnborough 1421).

Bed patients can be seen at home on production of a doctor's certificate.

\* Services controlled or administered by the Hampshire County Council Health Department.

Laboratory Facilities

Samples of milk, ice cream, etc., are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for examination. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst for the County of Surrey for chemical analysis, and to the Public Health Laboratory, Guildford, for bacteriological examination.

## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

#### General

In England and Wales in 1960 the number of cases of poliomyelitis and diphtheria was the lowest for a number of years: deaths too from influenza were particularly low. On the other hand whooping cough cases were well up compared with the two previous years and dysentery notifications showed a considerable increase.

In Farnborough notifiable infectious diseases were at a low ebb; only 80 cases being notified compared with 484 in 1959.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
Measles .. .. .	46	434	31
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	2	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough .. .. .	9	6	118
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	5	1	1
Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia .. .. .	-	1	2
Poliomyelitis (paralytic) ..	2	-	-
Poliomyelitis (non paralytic)	-	-	-
Food Poisoning .. .. .	-	7	9
Dysentery .. .. .	3	31	31
Meningococcal Infection ..	1	1	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	-	1	-
Encephalitis .. .. .	1	1	-

#### Measles

In urban communities epidemics of measles occur at two yearly intervals; 1960 was an inter-epidemic year with only 46 cases notified in Farnborough, all but one during the last quarter of the year; a prelude to the outbreak in the early months of the present year.

#### Whooping Cough

The reduction in the number of cases of whooping cough noted in 1959 continued and it may well be that this is accounted for by the increasing number of children being immunised against this disease with combined or triple antigen.

#### Poliomyelitis

Two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified during the year - one occurred at the end of January and the other in August; both cases were atypical (in the first the initial symptoms were suggestive of rheumatic fever). In the other case no polio virus was found in the stools of the patient or of the household contacts, but Coxsackie virus B. was isolated from the case. It has been noted that in the last year or so viruses other than polio viruses have been assuming a more important role in the causation of polio like illness. These two cases were the first to have occurred in the town since 1956 when five cases were recorded.

## Tuberculosis

Ten new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with 13 cases in 1959.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases is :

Age	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	-	1	-	-
5-14 years	1	-	-	-
15-24 years	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	-	3	1	-
45-64 years	2	-	-	-
65 and over	-	2	-	-
Age unknown	-	1	-	-

Twelve cases were removed from the register and the total number remaining at the end of the year was :-

87 male and 59 female being pulmonary tuberculosis and 11 male and 6 female non pulmonary cases.

A Chest Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

The B.C.G. vaccination of 13 year old school children giving protection against tuberculosis is carried out under County arrangements. The work done during 1959 and 1960 in Farnborough is summarised in the following table.

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
(a) Number of children offered vaccination.	369	388
(b) Number of children accepting vaccination and tuberculin tested	214	335
	55% of 'a'.	86% of 'a'.
(c) Number of children tuberculin positive.	22	52
	10% of 'b'.	10% of 'b'
(d) Number of children vaccinated.	182	269
	49% of 'a'.	69% of 'a'

The results of tuberculin testing of the thirteen year old school children have shown that up to 80% are negative, indicating that they have no immunity against T.B. and so are in need of protection by B.C.G. The presence of so many tuberculin negative children is an indication of the success of the campaign to produce T.B. free milk supplies in the country. It is very necessary that such unprotected children should be given B.C.G. Official investigation amongst 56,000 school children has shown the protection given is from 70-95% lasting for up to seven years. All parents should be encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity of this protection for their children.

#### Immunisation and Vaccination Procedures.

The immunisation of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and of their vaccination against poliomyelitis and smallpox continued to be a major concern of the Health Department. For immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, a triple antigen is in use, the most recent prophylatic being a concentrated preparation of which the required dose is contained in one half of the volume of previous antigens, making administration to small babies an easier procedure.

The continuing need for a re-inforcing dose of diphtheria antigen at school entry age has been shown by the increase in cases of diphtheria in the country in the past two years; mainly in localised outbreaks in certain London Boroughs, confined for the most part to children attending infant and junior schools. In Farnborough the parents of children attending County infant and junior schools were given the opportunity of having their children protected against diphtheria. As the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health has written "it cannot be emphasised too often that immunity against diphtheria should not be allowed to waive and that a reinforcing dose at or before school entry is of great importance."

The following table shows the number immunised during the year :-

Ages	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Whooping Cough		Whooping Cough Only		Triple Antigen		Diphtheria & Tetanus	
	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B
Under 1	4	-	38	-	-	-	478	-	1	-
1-4 yrs	7	8	24	6	3	3	112	8	4	4
5-14 yrs	124	1754	3	173	3	4	33	154	1	17
Totals	135	1762	65	179	6	7	623	162	6	21

P = Primary  
B = Booster

## Polio vaccination

Polio vaccination of the eligible age groups in the community was continued throughout the year. In February 1960 the age limit was raised to 40 years but only a relatively small proportion of the population concerned took advantage of the protection offered.

As in the previous year vaccination was offered at Doctors' surgeries, child welfare centres, at places of work and at open evening sessions.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated in Farnborough during 1960.

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme

Group	Completed 2nd injs.	Completed 3rd injs.
Children born in years 1943-1960	707	1,969
Young adults born in years 1933-1942	250	1,982
Adults born in years 1920-1932	1,672	940
All others (i.e. persons aged over 40 or age unknown.)	705	701
TOTALS	3,334	5,592

In the country as a whole there was an outstanding decline in the number of polio cases in 1960: only 516 cases with 14 deaths being recorded compared with 2,715 cases and 147 deaths in 1958 and 7,760 cases and 755 deaths in 1950 which was also a cold wet summer. It is considered that much of this improvement can be attributed to the polio vaccination campaign.

Although there is now no doubt that Salk type vaccine affords considerable protection to the individual this does not mean that the disease is on the way out. In this connection experience in some other countries may be of interest.

In 1959 Canada, where polio vaccination was started in 1955, had one of the highest paralytic polio incidence rates ever recorded in that country. There were 1,870 cases (the youngest being 7 weeks old and the oldest 72 years) giving an attack rate of 10.7 per 100,000 with 178 deaths; at the same time it was estimated that 45% of the population up to the age of 40 had been fully vaccinated. 72% of the paralytic cases were unvaccinated and 11% of the cases occurred in those triply vaccinated. It was estimated that the effectiveness of three or more doses of vaccine for all ages 0-39 years was 95%.

Again in the U.S.A. by the 45th week of 1959 there had been 5,150 paralytic cases of polio as against 3,113 in 1958 and 2,164 in 1957. However a study of the age grouping of cases and the extent to which they had been immunised showed that vaccine in three or more doses was effective up to 90%.

In Mauritius between June and September 1959 there was a polio epidemic with 97 paralytic cases, giving an attack rate of 15.6 per 100,000 of the population. 75% of the cases were under three years of age and the incidence in children aged 1-7 years who had received three injections of Salk vaccine was 2.3 per 100,000 whilst in those not vaccinated it was 279.1 per 100,000.

The experience in these countries does show that there is a high degree of individual protection but only universal vaccination will prevent outbreaks.

#### Vaccination against Smallpox

The state of primary infant vaccination in the town may be considered reasonably good, a total of 429 babies under 12 months of age being vaccinated. There were 631 live births during the year so that the equivalent of 68% of the children born were vaccinated. This figure may be compared with that of 66% for the County of Hampshire and with a rate of 45% for England and Wales for the year 1959.

The desirability of smallpox vaccination was illustrated when two Farnborough residents returning by air from the East inadvertently became contacts of a case of smallpox travelling in the same plane. The long duration of the incubation period, the slight symptoms in persons who have been previously vaccinated as well as the increasing speed of aircraft are all factors which facilitate the spread of this disease from one country to another.

The following table gives details of the age groups vaccinated.

Age at which vaccinated	Primary	Revaccination
Under 1 year	429	-
1 - 4 years	61	35
5 - 14 years	34	94
15 and over	37	178
TOTAL	561	307

#### Legislation

For record purposes mention should be made of the following legislation of interest to the Health Department which became effective during the year under review.

##### (a) Anthrax made notifiable.

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations of 1960 medical practitioners are

required from 1st December 1960 to notify cases of anthrax to the Medical Officer of Health for their district. This is additional to the requirement under the Factories Act, 1937 that cases of anthrax contracted in any factory must be notified to the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(b) Stillbirths

From 1st October, 1960 doctors and midwives certifying stillbirths are required to state the cause of death; the object being to provide a regular series of statistics on the causes of stillbirth which should help in the study of perinatal mortality.

(c) Mental Health Act of 1959

The main provisions came into effect on 1st November, 1960 and although these do not come within the functions of District Councils their significance to the community justify mention, as recognising the public's more tolerant attitude to mental disorder and the increasing need to care for the mentally ill outside hospital wherever possible.

(d) Radio-Active Substances Act, 1960

This Act regulates the keeping and use of radio-active material and makes provision as to the disposal of radio-active wastes.

(e) Mr. Snowden, Chief Public Health Inspector, has made appropriate comment in his report on recent legislation regarding Caravan Sites, Noise Abatement and Food Hygiene.

Fluoridation of Water Supply

Following a talk given by Mr. Chadwick, L.D.S. Chief Dental Officer, Hampshire County Council, to the District Health Sub Committee in May it was decided that the question of fluoridating the water supply be brought to the attention of the Council's Health Committee.

Accordingly I submitted a short memorandum (appendix A) on the subject for the information of the Health Committee. The matter was carefully considered and led to considerable discussion at the Council meeting in September. Eventually the Health Committee's recommendation was adopted; "although in no way unsympathetic and moreover extremely interested in the possibilities of fluoridating water supplies, the Committee should await results from the experimental areas before taking any decision in the matter."

# Meteorological Statistics 1960

<u>Month</u>				<u>Average Temperatures</u>		<u>Average</u>
				<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Afternoon</u>
				<u>Fahrenheit</u>		<u>Humidity</u>
January	..	..	..	43.4	35.9	85%
February	..	..	..	45.6	34.9	76
March	..	..	..	50.0	38.8	73
April	..	..	..	56.7	39.6	63
May	..	..	..	64.0	46.6	62
June	..	..	..	71.2	52.3	60
July	..	..	..	67.6	53.1	71
August	..	..	..	67.5	52.2	69
September	..	..	..	64.1	49.8	69
October	..	..	..	57.2	46.3	80
November	..	..	..	51.7	41.1	82
December	..	..	..	43.8	36.6	86

<u>Month</u>				<u>Total Rainfall</u>	<u>Total Sunshine</u>
January	..	..	..	72.0 mm	31.3 hrs
February	..	..	..	63.1	84.7
March	..	..	..	37.7	83.6
April	..	..	..	15.9	155.0
May	..	..	..	34.6	168.3
June	..	..	..	36.1	243.0
July	..	..	..	60.7	143.7
August	..	..	..	89.6	151.1
September	..	..	..	75.6	129.0
October	..	..	..	191.3	80.9
November	..	..	..	109.5	69.0
December	..	..	..	79.1	43.1

This Meteorological Report is published by courtesy of the Meteorological Officer, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hants.

## APPENDIX "A"

### Report on Fluoridation of Water Supplies.

Dental caries or decay, probably our most widespread disease, is not a killing disease, but causes much suffering. The majority of two year old children have one or two decayed teeth, by the time those children reach school age, the average number of decayed teeth has increased to three or four. Out of 73,759 school children inspected in Hampshire in 1958, 80% had decayed teeth.

Dental caries results from the action on the tooth structure of some agents formed by bacterial fermentation of food remnants round the teeth. Prevention therefore turns upon (a) sound tooth structure (b) avoidance of foods, e.g. sweets and sugar, particularly prone to ferment, and (c) rapid removal of food remnants from around the teeth.

Sound tooth structure depends on an adequate intake of foods that contain the necessary ingredients especially calcium and Vitamin 'D' and minute quantities of fluoride which occurs naturally in the water of some district but not of others. Restriction in consumption of sugar and other carbo-hydrates, and regular tooth brushing are of benefit on an individual basis in reducing the incidence of dental caries, but their application on a public health basis has been disappointing.

Over 50 years ago it was noted that in some areas children with mottled enamel had less dental caries, and further study showed that this was related to the amount of fluoride in the drinking water. Since then the U.S., Sweden, Denmark, and this country, have established that there is a clear lowering of the incidence of dental caries in areas with a high natural fluoride content of the water, and further that adjustment of the fluoride content of the water supply to an optimum level causes the same reduction in decay incidence as that found in the natural fluoride areas.

The case for fluoridation is well put in a report published in 1958 of an Expert Committee of the World Health Organisation which declared that the effectiveness, safety and practicability of fluoridation was now well established.

Their conclusions were -

1. Drinking water containing about 1 p.p.m. fluoride has a marked caries-preventive action.  
Maximum benefits are conferred if such water is consumed throughout life.
2. There is no evidence that water containing this concentration of fluoride impairs the general health.
3. Controlled fluoridation of drinking water is a practicable and effective public health measure.

The Annual Representative Meeting of the British Medical Association in June this year, strongly urged that the

fluoridation projects, now in progress in this country be expedited where necessary on the grounds (1) the present high incidence of dental caries (2) the great weight of scientific evidence from leading authorities in favour of fluoridation (3) the fact that it was an economic safe procedure which was preferable to all other methods.

#### The case against fluoridation

Opponents of fluoridation regard the proposal as a form of compulsory mass treatment prescribed for children and administered indiscriminately to the whole community, that it violates the personal liberty of the consumer to receive pure water, they are not satisfied it is harmless and say that dental caries is due to bad feeding habits.

All natural water contains fluoride to a greater or lesser extent and fluoridation is a matter of adjusting the concentration not in fact adding an hitherto absent chemical. There is ample evidence now that it does help to reduce by some 60%, the amount of dental caries amongst children. It is correct that dental caries is caused by faulty feeding habits, but feeding habits are not easy to change, and no one has suggested that fluoridation is the final answer, but if the amount of dental caries amongst children can be reduced by nearly half, much pain and misery would be avoided. As to its harmlessness, in parts of Lincolnshire some well waters have a content of up to 4 p.p.m. and the public supply is naturally fluoridated to 2.5 p.p.m. and the only effect noted is very mild mottling of the enamel.

There is no evidence of any harmful effect on the general health of people living in natural fluoride areas or in areas where the fluoride content of the water supply has been adjusted. Undoubtedly unbiassed expert opinion is fully satisfied that fluoridation of water supplies is a valuable public health measure.

REPORT OF  
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1960.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Mrs. Bennett and Gentlemen,

It has been a year of progress in Farnborough with its rapid growth, and it has been our endeavour to see that the environmental health services should keep pace with this development, but it has been a difficult year.

There are many projects and duties outstanding, all important and worthwhile, but we were handicapped by the loss of Public Health Inspectors, and the difficulty and delay in replacing them. J.E.T. Bastable, Additional Public Health Inspector, left the Department and D.H. Joiner, our General Assistant, passed his qualifying examination, but immediately left for another post, so that at the end of the year only my Deputy and myself remained.

This state of affairs will undoubtedly continue so long as our Inspectors are paid lower salaries than their colleagues carrying out similar duties in the surrounding and so many other areas, but it is unfortunate for public health work in Farnborough.

During the year two laws were passed which marked significant trends in public health, namely, the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 and the Noise Abatement Act. The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act gives recognition to the caravan dweller as a part of the community. The Noise Abatement Act makes noise a public health nuisance. The latter Act is not going to be easy to administer and it will take time and the attitude of public opinion for it to be effective.

It is interesting to note that in recent years important public health laws such as the Clean Air Act and the Noise Abatement Act have been passed as a result of measures introduced in Parliament by private members. It is an indication of what can be done by the enthusiasm of individuals when they are supported by public opinion. A similar example was the Litter Act.

Apart from the routine every day work of the Public Health Inspector, he is engaged on a series of campaigns on behalf of the community - for better housing, a clean food supply, clean air, and better working conditions. The list is long but it is becoming more and more recognised that co-operation and education is essential in any campaign for it to be successful. Although our legal powers are so extensive, more than 99% of the work carried out in the Department is done by persuasion and explanation. In no case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings and only on one occasion was it necessary to serve a legal notice. This is not confined to Farnborough. I think it is fairly general, but when one considers the type of work which we do - persuade people to spend money or alter habits of a lifetime, neither of which are conducive to good relations, it is something for which the profession as a whole can take some satisfaction.

The hardcore of the Unfit Housing Programme has been dealt with, and we are now demolishing unfit houses as they are vacated and re-conditioning and modernising those properties where this has been agreed.

The large increase in properties of all kinds has put a great strain on the public cleansing service as we still have difficulty in recruiting men for the work. Consequently much overtime work was required of our workmen. The best means of coping with this increase of work was constantly under review and it was decided to introduce bonus schemes for the emptying of dustbins, and more efficient machinery for the baling of paper. The salvage output from the district continued to be amongst the highest in the country.

The staff and workpeople have worked well to try and maintain a satisfactory standard in the work of the Department, and the help and happy co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Coutts Milne, and that of my fellow officers, is much appreciated. The interest and support I have received from the Chairman and members of the Health Committee has been very encouraging to me.

I am Madam Chairman, Mrs. Bennett and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H.L. SNOWDEN

Chief Public Health Inspector

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### 1. WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied for the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company. There were no changes in the water supply arrangements which continued to be satisfactory and liaison is maintained between the officers of the Company and the Public Health Department.

#### Sources of Supply.

The supply is obtained from Pumping Stations at Frimley, Itchel, Greywell, Lasham and Beenham's Heath near Wokingham.

The Frimley water is collected from springs in the Bagshot sands and at Itchel, Greywell, Lasham and Beenham's Heath it is pumped from deep wells in chalk.

#### Treatment

The Frimley water has a total hardness of 5.5 grains per gallon and is subjected to treatment by aeration, sedimentation and filtration before being pumped into supply.

The water from the various chalk wells serving the area varies in hardness from 16.5 to 21 grains/gallon and softening is carried out at the sources in order to reduce the hardness to 12 grains/gallon which is the statutory limit for the Urban District. Sampling by the Department showed that this standard was maintained.

The water from all sources is practically sterile in the raw state, before treatment, but is given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

#### Purity of Supply

Samples of water are taken regularly by the Company before and after treatment at the works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and, in addition, samples are submitted to an outside laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters has shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The water does not have any plumbo solvent action.

#### Conditions of Supply Generally

A supply to all premises connected within the Urban District is constant and laid on directly from the mains to the house taps. Adequate supplies were at all times available without restriction.

So far as I know only one house in Farnborough is not

connected to the main water supply and water is obtained from a well. In 1902 25% of the houses in Farnborough obtained water from wells.

The subject of the fluoridation of the water supply is discussed by the Medical Officer of Health in his report.

I am obliged to the Chief Engineer of the Mid Wessex Water Company for information contained in this section of my Report.

## 2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The two sewage disposal works in the district, South Farnborough and the Cove Works, extended last year, continued in use, but the Council gave further consideration to the concentration of its sewage disposal works on one site and it is proposed to submit an amended scheme to the Minister for loan approval.

The sewer constructed in Fernhill Road will enable all the houses in this road to be connected with the exception of four which are situated a considerable distance away from the sewer. The work was delayed by bad weather but twenty two houses were connected and nineteen cesspools and septic tanks abolished. Modernisation of many properties was carried out at the same time.

Two parts of the Hawley area of the Urban District remain unsewered, namely Sandy Lane and Coldharbour and Chapel Lane. Preparations were made for the provision of a sewer in Sandy Lane which it is hoped to construct in 1961. In these unsewered areas there are seventy four properties with cesspool drainage or where the drainage discharges into soakaways or ditches. I hope this state of affairs will be remedied as soon as possible as this has now become a built up area.

Slow progress was made with the drainage of a pig farm which was referred to in my last report.

The supervision of drainage work to new buildings is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and drainage involving all new and reconstruction work to existing buildings by your Public Health Department. New drains and fittings constructed are subjected to water or smoke tests before they are approved.

The following table gives details of the properties which are not connected to the main sewerage system and the type of sanitary accommodation provided :-

TABLE I

No. of Properties	Means of Drainage Disposal			Sanitary Accommodation		
	Septic Tank	Cess-pool.	No proper Drainage	W.Cs	Pail or Chemical Closets	Waste Water Closets
North Ward 17	5	9	3	15	3	6
West Ward 107	21	60	26	44	49	-
South Ward 4	-	4	-	4	-	-
Total 128	26	73	29	63	52	6

### 3. RIVERS, STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES

The effluent from the Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, which is a tributary of the River Thames, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, a tributary of the Blackwater. These streams, together with the Marrow Brook, are under the control of the Thames Conservancy Board. We had to give special and constant attention to prevent pollution of the Marrow Brook by sulphur reducing organisms from the controlled refuse tip at Pinehurst.

The blockage or diversion of ditches which are water-courses is causing increasing trouble. This is occurring as a result of estate development where sufficient attention has not been given to these watercourses. To effect a remedy after development has been completed can be extremely difficult and costly.

### 4. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The details included in the drainage and sewerage section of my report show the number and types of sanitary accommodation other than fresh water closets, in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers. Pail or chemical closets in use at moveable dwellings are not included in this table.

With a few exceptions the pail closets are in the un-sewered part of the West Ward and their replacement by modern sanitation is awaiting the provision of main sewerage.

Four pail closets were replaced by fresh water closets. This type of sanitary convenience is usually associated with rural areas and I think most residents of Farnborough will be surprised that any still exist in their area.

## 5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Public sanitary conveniences are provided at the following sites :-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>
	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>W.Cs.</u>	<u>W.Cs.</u>
Lynchford Road (Artillery Road)	6 stall	1	-
Lynchford Road (opposite No.68)	2 stall	1	-
High Street- Camp Road	-	-	4
Town Hall (Guildford Road)	4	1	3
Clock House	2	1	2
Cove Green	2 stall	1	2

Sanitary conveniences are also available for use by the public at the Council's Recreation Grounds.

New public sanitary conveniences for men and women were completed at Queensmead, and conveniences for men are being constructed in Camp Road. Those at the Clock house, which are temporary, are to be demolished.

All the new public conveniences, namely, at the Town Hall, Queensmead and Camp Road, are provided with washing facilities including hot water.

Although progress has been made we have still a good deal to do before we have adequate public sanitary conveniences for a district like Farnborough.

Cleaning and maintenance of the conveniences is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

## 6. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

### General

Your Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Health Committee for the administration of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, and the collection and disposal of salvage.

We continued to give the same service for refuse and salvage collection, namely :-

- (a) Dustbin refuse collection once per week.
- (b) General salvage collected once per week.
- (c) Kitchen Waste collected twice per week in most areas.

A five day working week was introduced from January 1st 1961.

### Refuse Collection

Dustbins are carried out to the vehicles and returned to the premises by the Council's workmen.

A bonus scheme for the refuse collection employees was prepared and agreed by the Council and the Trade Union and it is hoped it will be of benefit both to the Council and the employees.

Other proposals under consideration to cope with the rapid development in the area are the use of paper sacks where these may be practicable, and large capacity containers for use at flats and special premises. A vehicle to be delivered in 1961 is being adapted to lift these containers.

#### Refuse Disposal

#### Controlled Tipping and Land Reclamation

All refuse from the Urban District, including refuse from military premises within the Urban District and some military refuse from outside, is dealt with at the controlled tip situated on War Department land at Pinehurst, a convenient site situated nearly in the centre of the district.

This site will be completed during 1961. Arrangements are being made to tip on an adjacent site, but this will only be sufficient for about two years and other sites are being sought.

The Health Committee recognises that unless suitable tipping sites can be found to cater for the needs of the district for a sufficient time ahead, alternative means of refuse disposal will need to be considered.

The amount of refuse brought to the tip was 5,857 consignments or loads with an estimated tonnage of 11,888.

#### Salvage

Our Salvage Organisation continued to operate satisfactorily and produced 1,217 tons of salvage which were sold for the sum of £8,752. This was equivalent to approximately 2.8 cwt. and an income of approximately £1. for each property in the district.

Since the start of the Organisation in 1940, 20,064 tons of materials have been sold, for the sum of £111,898. This is summarised in Table II.

Waste paper continued to be in steady demand, and was our principal source of income. The amount despatched to the mills increased by 58 tons.

The Salvage Steward Scheme continued to operate except in the new areas, where salvage is collected at the same time as the dustbin or a separate collection is made.

#### Report on Refuse and Salvage Collection and Disposal

Early in the year a comprehensive report was submitted to the Health Committee on the working of the Refuse and Salvage Organisation. The report set out the present system in operation and also dealt with the effect that any changes in the existing system might have on the future working and costs of the system.

After considering the Report the Committee came to the conclusion that the collection of salvage should be maintained in some form or other, and that it should be extended to cover all the newly developed areas in the district. The Committee felt that it would be unwise to abolish the Salvage Steward System in those parts of the district where it operated successfully. The Council were accordingly recommended -

- (i) To continue kitchen waste collection as a separate service.
- (ii) That the existing salvage arrangements be continued for the time being.
- (iii) That the Chief Public Health Inspector be authorised to introduce, by stages in the new areas not covered by a salvage collection, and at his discretion, a joint collection of salvage and refuse for an experimental period to enable comparisons to be drawn with other systems.
- (iv) That arrangements be made for new areas to be properly canvassed by a person or persons employed for this purpose in order that satisfactory publicity may be given to the new system.
- (v) That authority be given for the employment of a canvasser or canvassers to undertake this work.

In connection with this minute the services of a temporary canvasser were subsequently obtained. His services have proved useful in explaining our methods of salvage and refuse collection to the many newcomers to the district who are occupying the houses on the expanding estates.

#### Kitchen Waste Collection Service

The collection arrangements for kitchen waste were twice weekly for most of the district, and weekly on the new estates. It is proposed to make the once weekly collection general at houses, with a more frequent collection at food and special premises

The material is taken to the concentrator plant of Messrs. National By-Products and the amount collected was 384 tons. 18 tons. more than the previous year.

2,502 household containers are on issue to householders and 72 bins are in use at shops, cafes and similar premises.

It was decided to introduce plastic containers in place of metal ones. Besides being more attractive in appearance, these cost less than the metal ones, and seem to be more popular with householders.

#### Employees.

The establishment of the Public Cleansing and Salvage Department consists of 31 work people, comprising foreman, assistant foreman, driver/mechanic, 6 drivers and 22 men and youths.

TABLE II  
THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS  
IN FARNBOROUGH TO 31ST MARCH 1961

MATERIALS	YEAR ENDED 31/3/61		YEAR ENDED 31/3/60		TOTAL FROM 1940 TO 31/3/61	
	Weight Disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight Disposed of Tons	Amount Received £	Weight Disposed of Tons	Amount Received £
Kitchen Waste .....	384	1,826	366	1,737	7,793	22,529
Paper .....	728	5,813	670	5,370	8,064	62,424
Metals .....	78	565	168	729	2,851	9,481
Textiles .....	26	516	25	495	526	12,405
Glass .....	-	-	-	-	649	2,665
Bones .....	-	-	-	-	112	556
Miscellaneous .....	1	32	2	40	69	591
Sundries .....	-	-	-	-	-	1,247
	1,217	8,752	1,231	8,371	20,064	111,898

It continued to be difficult to recruit suitable men for the arduous work of refuse collection but we have our nucleus of regular men who have been with us for many years. It is understandable that when there is easier, cleaner and more congenial work available, men are not prepared to carry out the hard work of refuse collection which has to be carried on out of doors in all weathers. Men either like the work or they do not. Those who like it stay with us, those who do not soon leave.

The introduction of the five day week will undoubtedly help the labour position. During the summer vacation we recruited students to assist with the salvage and the lighter work of the Department. It was very useful to obtain their services at a time when our regular workmen were on holiday.

Bonus schemes are operated for the salvage of materials at the controlled tip and for the baling of paper, when done outside normal working hours, and as I have already mentioned, a scheme of bonus payments for refuse collection has been prepared.

### Sickness

There was a decrease in the loss of time amongst the workmen by sickness - 286 days as against 452 last year.

### Provision of Dustbins

In order to encourage their use, dustbins of British Standard Specification are sold by the Department at cost price to owners and householders and 85 were sold.

There has been no demand from the public for the provision of rubber lids which were introduced in the interest of noise abatement.

Ninety five informal notices requiring the provision of dustbins were served and ninety four complied with.

### Trade Refuse

Where there is living accommodation in connection with trade premises one bin is emptied without charge and no charge is made for the collection of saleable salvage. All other trade refuse is charged at the rate of 6/6d. per bin per quarter. A charge of 4/- a load is made for trade refuse brought to the tip.

Sixty nine traders are paying for the collection of trade refuse. Collection and disposal produced an income of £509.0.0.

### Plant and Equipment

We have in use two electrically operated paper baling presses, two tin baling presses, a paper sorting screen and an elevator to load the bales on to lorries.

It was decided to replace the paper baling presses by a modern continuous baling plant provided with elevator and dust extraction unit. The buildings were adapted for this purpose but it had not been installed by the end of the year.

The small and older of the tin baling presses which was no longer required was sold.

### Vehicles

The vehicles have continued to give good service. There was a further delay in the delivery of a new Shelvoke and Drewry freighter which it was decided should be fitted with a power press, and also equipment for loading large capacity containers. The vehicle had not been delivered by the end of the year.

Details of vehicle and machines in operation were as follows :-

<u>Make and Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year put into Service</u>
1 Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter, Fore and Aft Tipper.	1958
1 International Drott Tracked Shovel.	1957
1 Shelvoke & Drewry Side Loading Freighter. 12 cubic yards capacity.	1956
1 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper.	1953
1 Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper.	1951
1 Mercury Truck Side Loading 3 cubic yards capacity.	1950
1 Shelvoke and Drewry Rear Loading Moving Floor.	1948
1 Dennis Vehicle Side Loading 10 cubic yards capacity.	1945

Each vehicle receives regular cleaning and maintenance. Repair work is carried out by the Departmental Mechanic.

### Garage and Workshop

The Council decided that garages should be erected at the Cove Works as soon as the necessary land is available. At present it is necessary to leave some vehicles outside.

### The Cost of the Public Cleansing Service

The Public Cleansing and Costing Return for the financial year ended 31st March 1961, required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, was completed by your Treasurer and Chief Public Health Inspector and forwarded, and is summarised in Table III.

We continue to keep our costs to a very favourable level. This is undoubtedly assisted by the success of our salvage service, and we are still able to provide a comprehensive system of refuse and salvage collection and disposal at a cost less than 2d. per head of the population each week.

TABLE III

Collection and Disposal of House and  
Trade Refuse for the year ending 31st March 1961

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of Total Gross Expenditure
	£	£	£	%
<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>				
GROSS EXPENDITURE :				
(1) Labour	7,481	4,131	11,612	48.81
(2) Transport	9,556	535	10,091	42.42
(3) Plant, Equipment, Land & Buildings	186	906	1,092	4.59
(4) Other Items	434	560	994	4.18
(5) Total Gross Expenditure	17,657	6,132	23,789	100
GROSS INCOME	2,506	7,977	10,483	-
NET COST OR <u>INCOME</u>	15,151	<u>1,845C</u>	13,306	-
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d	s. d	s. d	
Gross cost per ton, labour only.	16. 9.	6. 11.	23. 8.	-
Gross cost per ton, transport only.	21. 5.	11.	22. 4.	-
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton or <u>income</u>	34.11.	<u>3. 10.C</u>	31. 1.	-
	£	£	£	
Net cost or <u>income</u> per 1000 population	493	<u>60C</u>	433	-
Net cost or <u>income</u> per 1000 premises	1,748	<u>213C</u>	1,535	-

Additional financial details are as follows :-

Gross Cost of Service	£23,789
Income	10,483
Net Cost of Service	13,306
Net Cost per head of population	8/8d.
Net Cost per house or premises	£1.10.8.
Rate Poundage :-	
Net Cost - equivalent rate in the £.	6.36d.
% of above to total rates in the £.	2.79%.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE  
INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Appendix B on Page 46 gives the number of inspections carried out during the year.

Six hundred and ninety two complaints were received. All were investigated and action taken as required.

8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Work under the Clean Air Act has consisted of keeping under observation the chimneys of the relatively few steam raising plants in the district. Most are oil fired and have not given any particular trouble.

Boiler plants using bituminous coal are mainly at Government Establishments and any trouble arising from excessive emissions of smoke from their chimneys was dealt with by informal negotiation.

A Byelaw is in force requiring that any installation in new buildings of appliances for heating or cooking shall be designed to burn smokeless fuels. This is also a condition when making improvement grants.

We are dealing with a number of cases of nuisance arising from the burning of trade waste in the open air. It is hoped to shortly find a satisfactory solution to the nuisance which for a long time has been caused by the burning of drums containing synthetic bitumen in the open air. The burning of wood waste at a timber preparing factory has given trouble over a long period and is still receiving attention. A complaint of fumes from the burning of chemical waste was investigated and remedied.

The Council are members of the National Clean Air Society.

9. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is a small open air swimming pool and paddling pool in the district owned and managed by the Council.

The swimming pool is provided with an up to date filtration and chlorination plant, and the water was examined bacteriologically at intervals during the season.

The paddling pool is emptied and refilled frequently and is chlorinated by hand dosing.

There is also a bathing pool at a private school in the area.

10. RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

One man is employed for rodent control work, and he also carries out insect pest control work in conjunction with other members of the Department.

(a) Rodent Destruction

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised in the following table :-

Number of Properties inspected	..	..	..	693
Number of Premises found to be infested	..			223
Number of Dwellinghouses treated	..	..	..	153
Number of Business, Agricultural etc., Premises treated	..	..	..	.. 59
Total number of visits (inspections, prebaiting and baiting	..	..	..	.. 1,414

Rodent infestation in the district is well under control and regular attention is given to places where rats are likely to breed or be attracted, namely, sewage works, refuse tips, slaughterhouses and the like.

No charges are made for work carried out on private dwellinghouses. In the case of business premises the charges are based on the actual cost of the work.

By arrangement with the proprietors, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is carried out at many business premises, covering periods of three, six or twelve months.

Rechargeable rodent and other pest control work produced an income of £171.

The Council continued membership of the North East Hampshire Rodent Control Committee, which comprises seven local authorities in North East Hampshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Aldershot Military district and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive also send representatives. The meetings of the Committee were held quarterly in different districts.

(i) Prevention of Damage  
by Pests Act, 1949.

No formal action was taken under the Act.

(ii) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers

Sewers were kept under observation and treated as required, and I think the position regarding rat infestation in our sewers can be regarded as satisfactory.

(b) Insect Pests

The calls upon this service continued to be heavy and we were requested to deal with a large variety of pests as the list below shows.

In addition to the destruction of rats and mice, three hundred and forty four visits were made to deal with the following pests :-

Cockroaches	Wasps	Silver Fish	Mosquitoes
Rabbits	Ants	Earwigs	Flies
Foxes	Clover Mite	Squirrels	Wood Boring Beetles
Bees	Bedbugs		

Supplies of insecticide may be purchased from the Department to enable householders to carry out work themselves when they are able to do so.

As far as possible, ponds, ditches, and watercourses in the area are kept under observation for mosquitoes.

It was again a troublesome season for wasps and no less than eighty three nests were destroyed, involving two hundred and five visits. A charge of 10/- a nest was made for this service. As these nests are frequently in difficult positions it often requires the use of ladders and special equipment.

Three houses, comprising ten rooms, were treated for bedbug infestation.

(i) Timber Boring Beetles

No cases of infestation by the House Longhorn Beetle were discovered or reported. Roof timbers of all new properties are treated with insecticide as required by the special Building Byelaw which is operative in the district.

The common furniture beetle continues to be very prevalent. Assistance is given by the Department to try to keep this pest under control but we do not undertake treatment.

11. DISINFECTION WORK

Three properties totalling eleven rooms were disinfected. Material which requires steam disinfection can be treated at the Northfield Hospital, Aldershot, under arrangements made with the Farnham Hospital Management Committee.

12. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The passing of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 marked a determined attempt to deal with the caravan problem.

It has become a problem because it is a rapidly developing way of living and recreation and has grown up without adequate control. What control existed was divided between Planning and Public Health, often administered by separate authorities and lacking the co-operation so necessary in dealing with such a situation.

The new legislation is intended to alter this, to give to local authorities adequate powers to control caravan development in a proper way, but at the same time to give to caravanners adequate recognition and encourage good caravan living.

Caravanning as a recreation has undoubtedly come to stay, and the necessary sites will have to be provided either by local authorities or by private enterprise. It is useless trying to solve the problem by pushing ~~them~~ over the boundaries into other areas. The future of caravanning as a means of permanent living is a different matter and its future is more uncertain, but it will certainly be required for many years to come. Although, in my opinion, a caravan is not a place

to bring up a family, it has its advantages for people who move from place to place, for young people who prefer their independence to sharing living accommodation, and sometimes for elderly people who do not want the responsibility and the expense of a house and garden.

With a view to obtaining uniformity in Hampshire based upon the model standards of the Ministry of Health, a conference was held in Winchester with Planning Officers and Public Health Inspectors, and an Advisory Committee was appointed representing Public Health, Planning and Site Operators.

This Committee prepared a standard list of conditions and these were circulated to local authorities in the county. They were adopted by the Council and are used in connection with licences.

In Farnborough we are not concerned with sites for holiday caravanning, but there is a constant demand for residential sites. This is due to the great demand for housing in the district and also in part to a need by people to come to the area for limited periods in connection with their employment.

To provide for this need we have the one site at Hawley Lane, licenced for 78-caravans, and for which there is a regular waiting list. The land belongs to the Council but is leased to a private operator. The site is well maintained and provided with all the required amenities.

Nine licences for individual sites were approved. These were for people building a house on the site or who were acting as wardens or caretakers on showmen's sites which are otherwise unoccupied during the summer months. There are three of these showmen's sites in Farnborough and improvements are in hand or proposed at all of them.

The following is a statement of the position relating to licenced sites.

Hawley Lane Site .. .. .	78
Number of applications approved to station caravans on individual sites	9
Applications for licences not granted or withdrawn .. .. .	2
Individual licences discontinued, the caravans having left the sites .. ..	1

### 13. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

#### (a) Factories

Apart from the Royal Aircraft Establishment and other service premises, there are two large factories in the district, one engaged on the manufacture of electronic equipment and the other on the manufacture of cosmetics. The remainder, amounting to 90 are smaller premises, details of which are given below.

During the year responsibility for the issue of

certificates of adequacy of fire escape provision was transferred from the Council to the County Fire Service and all documents and plans relating to premises were passed to the Service.

The following is a list of trades carried on in the factories :-

Cabinet making and upholstery.	Dental mechanic.
Cycle and motor repairs.	Baking.
Sausage making.	Engineering.
Food preparation.	Renovation of shock absorbers.
Radio and electrical repairs.	Tailoring.
Scrap metal and salvage.	Welding and sheet metal work.
Building.	Watch and Clock making.
Joinery.	Film developing.
Clothes dry-cleaning.	Scientific instrument making.
Motor repairs.	Refrigerator repairs.
Water treatment apparatus.	Saw-mill- woodworking.
Boot and shoe repairs.	Letter press printing and newspaper fudging.
Printing.	Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping.
General masonry.	Laundrying.
Cleansing and purifying of metal drums.	Tile slabbing.
Manufacture of cosmetics.	Cellulose spraying.
Furrier.	Electrical engineering.
Pottery decorating and glazing.	Generation of electricity.
Aero engine servicing.	Repair of gas appliances.
Excavation of gravel.	Fibre glass products.
Lattice work.	
Wrought iron work.	

#### (b) Outworkers

Names and addresses of three outworkers, persons who do work at home on behalf of factories in other districts, were received. Visits were made to ensure that the work was carried out under satisfactory conditions.

#### (c) Shops

The provisions of the Shops Act relating to health and welfare are administered by the Department whilst those relating to hours of closing by the officers of the County Council.

The erection of new shops and the improvement of existing premises continues at full pressure and good progress is now being made with the new shopping area at Queensmead. We are doing our best to ensure compliance with the Shops Acts and other Statutes at the time of construction but there are many difficulties. The future use of the shop is often not known at the time of construction and later adaptation to comply with legal requirements can be difficult and costly. It is surprising how often we find that no provision is made for ventilation in these new shops.

It has not been possible to carry out routine inspections under the Shops Acts.

#### 14. PET ANIMALS

Three shops are licenced for the sale of pet animals. These were kept under supervision and were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

## 15. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No legal proceedings concerning public health work were taken during the year.

## 16. SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS FLYING DISPLAY AND EXHIBITION, 1960.

As in previous years the Department carried out the necessary public health work associated with the Exhibition. This included the preparation storage and sale of food, collection of refuse, the supervision of sanitation, insect and vermin control, and the numerous other matters arising. We are very conscious of the responsibility of this work; visitors attend from all over the world and apart from the aesthetic standpoint relating to cleanliness and tidiness, if any illness was contracted it would be spread far and wide, and not for some time after the exhibition is over can we breathe freely. This is why we ask for as high a standard as is practicable and reasonable, particularly in regard to catering. It has been suggested in the past that we have been severe in this respect but the one small outbreak of food poisoning that did occur some years ago, fortunately at the end of the exhibition, showed how careful everyone must be.

We now obtain excellent co-operation, both from the Society and the principal caterers. One of our difficulties is that apart from the principal caterers there are so many others concerned who we do not know beforehand as it is left to the various firms to make their own arrangements for their private catering.

I referred last year to the arrangement which we made with Salford Technical College for three of their advanced students to assist. This year we were fortunate in that the same officers, now qualified and employed by local authorities, came to assist as part of their annual leave. This was particularly useful as they were already acquainted with the duties and known to many of the people with whom they had to deal.

## SECTION D.

### HOUSING

#### Provision of new houses

The building of new houses continued at full pressure, principally in the Cove Brook area, this being the only large area of building land remaining in the district.

Infilling proceeded throughout the area and many houses with large gardens disposed of land for building where Planning Permission could be obtained.

Four hundred and forty seven houses were completed during the year, all by private enterprise. More attention is being given to the building of flats to make better use of the land available, and approval has been given to the erection of flats of twelve storeys.

The Housing Manager informs me that the Council had a waiting list of four hundred and fifty seven applications at the end of the year, compared with four hundred and sixty five

at the end of 1959. Applicants must have a residential qualification of five years.

### Provision of houses since the war.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>Total</u>
Permanent houses provided by the Council .. .. .	Nil	100 temporary 1785 permanent
Houses erected by private enterprise .. .. .	447	1682
	<u>447</u>	<u>3567</u>

### Inspection and the Repair of Houses

Owing to shortage of staff it was again not possible to carry out the routine inspection of houses under the Housing Acts to ascertain their condition and inspection had to be confined to complaints and the Unfit Housing Programme.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C.

### Rent Act, 1957

This Act enables tenants to apply for Certificates of Disrepair. During 1960 only one application was made and the landlord gave an undertaking to carry out the necessary repairs.

### The Unfit Housing Programme

The work on the programme consisted of the putting into effect of action taken in previous years. The Somerset Road Clearance Area has been completed, the occupants being rehoused and the houses demolished. Two individual unfit houses were demolished, three were closed, whilst two were reconditioned and modernised and removed from the Programme. The position is therefore as follows :-

Number of houses originally in the Programme ..	70
Since added .. .. .	37
	<u>107</u>

These have been dealt with as follows :-

	<u>Up to 1960</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Total</u>
(1) Demolished .. .. .	38	12	50
(2) Closed wholly or in part ..	6	3	9
(3) Undertakings accepted			
(a) That the premises will not be used for human habitation	3	-	3
(b) That the premises will be brought up to the required standard	31	2	33
(4) Premises brought up to standard and Undertakings or Orders revoked .. .. .	19	2	21
(5) Awaiting demolition .. .. .			7
(6) Awaiting or in the course of re-conditioning .. .. .			19
(7) Houses still to be dealt with			5

None of the houses dealt with have been contested in court or by official enquiry. Whilst this has meant much negotiation, I think it has been worthwhile.

#### Modernising houses with the aid of Improvement Grants

Seventy five applications were received of which forty six were approved.

Eight were from owners to improve tenanted houses.

The improvement of tenanted houses has not received the hoped for support and I think this is general in the country. It is not always due to the reluctance of the owner to spend the money required, sometimes the tenants do not want to pay the increase in rent.

In my opinion what is required is an intensive drive from the Department and each owner and tenant approached and the scheme explained. To do this it will be helpful to have the information which will be available from the Census. This will tell us which houses are without baths and hot water supplies.

The following figures show the progress of the scheme during the year :-

	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>
Applications for Grants		
pending and brought		
forward from 1959	3	2
Received during the year	49	26
Approved	31	15
Withdrawn	8	5
Refused	3	4
Pending at end of year	10	4
Amount paid in Grants	£1,887.11.10.	£919.11.0.

#### Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year there were two cases of overcrowding on the register. One of these was abated leaving one outstanding at the end of the year. Twenty persons were involved in these cases.

#### SECTION E.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This is one of the principal duties of the Department and includes the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness for human consumption of all animals killed at the slaughterhouses, the examination as may be necessary of all other foods sold in the district, and the supervision of food premises and food vehicles to ensure that food is stored, prepared and sold under clean and hygienic conditions. In conjunction with this inspection work, samples of food and milk and food utensils are regularly taken for bacteriological examination.

The work is described under its different headings.

(a) Milk Supply

There are 30 distributors of milk on the register, and supervision of the premises and milk supply was maintained.

All milk sold in the Farnborough district is designated, being either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

Our only pasteurising plant was closed down during the year and the milk supplied to the dairy is now purchased already bottled.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, which came into operation during the year, transferred to the County Council the licencing of persons to sell designated milk. At the request of the County Council your Council continued to carry out this work on their behalf and the following licences were issued :-

Dealers licenced to use the designation	
Tuberculin Tested milk .. .. .	9
Dealers licenced to use the designation	
Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	15
Dealers licenced to use the designation	
Sterilised Milk .. .. .	24
Supplementary licences issued for	
Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .	3
Supplementary licences issued for	
Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	2
Supplementary licences issued for	
Sterilised Milk .. .. .	2
Dealers (Pasteurisers) licenced to use	
the designation Pasteurised Milk ..	1

Milk Sampling

During the year one hundred and eighteen samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. All reached the required standard and details are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV  
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Class of Milk	Number of Samples Tested	Number of Samples	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	45	45	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised Milk)	27	27	-
T.T.(Past) Channel Islands.	40	40	-
Sterilised Milk	6	6	-
TOTAL	118	118	-

### Ice cream

We have eighty four premises registered for the sale, and one for the manufacture, of ice cream.

Twenty nine visits were made for inspection and sampling. One ice cream manufacturer operates a cold mix method which was satisfactory.

TABLE V.  
SAMPLING OF ICE CREAM

Type of Sample	No. Samples Taken	Provisional Grade			
		1	2	3	4
Ice cream	7	6	1	-	-

### Meat and Other Foods Slaughterhouses

There are two slaughterhouses in use, one situated in the built up area in Peabody Road and the other at Oak Farm, Prospect Road.

During the year the Report required by the Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959 on the condition of the slaughterhouses and recommendations to comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The site of the Oak Farm Slaughterhouse was sold for building development and these premises were closed at the end of the year. The owner of the Peabody Road Slaughterhouse wished to continue using the premises and was prepared to bring them up to the required standard.

The "Appointed Day" fixed for the purpose of compliance with the Regulations was 1st April, 1961 and this was accepted by the Minister and Farnborough was included in the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations (Appointed Day) Order, 1961.

### Meat Inspection

A regular system of meat inspection is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down in Memo 3 (Meat) and priority was given to this work although it was at the expense of other duties. Five hundred and ninety eight visits were made by the Inspectors to inspect meat. Five thousand, four hundred and sixty seven animals were examined and 100% meat inspection was maintained.

The number of cows slaughtered decreased by 34% and this is reflected in the decrease in the amount of meat condemned.

The following are details of animals slaughtered in the district.

TABLE VI  
Details of Slaughtering during 1960

	Bullocks	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Peabody Road Slaughterhouse	193	928	49	2,683	254	4,107
C.F. Taylor(Farms)	-	-	-	-	22	22
Prospect Road Slaughterhouse	154	52	16	277	839	1,338
TOTAL	347	980	65	2,960	1,115	5,467

Incidence of Tuberculosis

There was a further decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in cows. It was a little over 1% compared with 34% as recently as 1954.

Cysticercus Bovis

All cattle are inspected for the presence of this parasite, and Table VII gives details of its incidence in the Farnborough Slaughterhouses. Seven carcasses were found to be affected compared with three in 1959. They have either to be condemned, or subjected to refrigeration for a period of not less than two weeks at a temperature not exceeding 14°F, or not less than three weeks at a temperature not exceeding 20°F.

We have no refrigeration facilities to deal with carcasses in Farnborough and they are sent elsewhere. They are labelled and the Public Health Inspector of the area where they are taken for refrigeration is notified.

TABLE VII  
Incidence of Cysticercus Bovis found  
in the Farnborough Slaughterhouses

Year	Number Infested		Percentage of Cattle Infected	Location of Cysts			
	Bullocks Heifers	Cows		Heads	Hearts	Skirt	Tongue
Average for previous six years	5	2.8	0.47	3.6	4.4	-	0.2
1959	2	1	0.147	1	2	-	-
1960	4	3	0.5	5	2	-	-

Disposal of Condemned Meat

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960.

The purpose of these Regulations is to enable stricter control to be exercised over the disposal and removal of unfit meat from slaughterhouses, and the staining or sterilisation of meat from knackers' yards. These are matters

TABLE VIII  
Table Showing Animals Inspected and  
Meat Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected.	347	980	65	2,960	1,115
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	2	17	2	-	23
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	77	395	2	120	200
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	22.8	42.04	6.15	4.05	20.0
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2	10	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.86	1.02	-	-	0.53
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	4	3	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	4	3	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat condemned amounted to :-

8 tons. 12 cwts.

about which your Health Committee has been concerned for a long time.

Meat found to be diseased is mutilated and stamped with indelible ink.

A condemnation certificate is issued and the unfit meat or offal is removed by a contractor for manufacture into fertilisers.

#### Other Foods

The following quantities of other foods were condemned following inspection at food shops and food preparing premises.

33 tins Meat, Milk, Fish,	196 lbs. Meat products.
Fruit and Vegetables.	16 lbs. Fish.
328 lbs. Jam.	1 doz. Packets Crispbread.
24 lbs. Evaporated Milk.	

These foods were collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision.

#### Bakehouses

The gradual extinction of the small bakery continues and one of our long established premises closed during the year.

Four bakehouses are in use, all comparatively small premises, and none of them of modern construction. Bread is baked in three of them but most of our bread is brought into the district from large bakeries.

#### Food Hygiene and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Staff shortage seriously curtailed inspection of food premises and this has resulted in a lowering of the standard of cleanliness and compliance with the Regulations at those premises which need regular supervision. This is very regrettable after our many years of effort to obtain a good standard.

With the continual changes of ownership and personnel, this is work that requires constant supervision. I am satisfied that the only satisfactory form of control is by regular and systematic inspection, with discussion or advice as required, and in the last resort enforcement. In my view there is no satisfactory alternative to this.

The new food premises being constructed are of course very satisfactory as to structure and equipment and this will help to raise the standard in existing premises.

#### Automatic Sweet Machines

Last year I referred to an unsatisfactory type of sweet vending machine which was in use on the forecourts of many shops and from which unwrapped sweets were sold to children. These were owned by different and unknown people who visited at intervals to refill them with sweets. They were not dust-proof and were not kept clean. The occupiers of the shops were told they would be held responsible for the condition of the machines and were advised to remove them. They were all put out of use during the year.

## Food Hygiene Guild

The Guild remained in being, but was not active during the year.

## Complaints of foreign bodies and substances in food

Complaints of this type are increasing. I do not know if these troubles are becoming more frequent, or whether more people are reporting them.

The following are examples :-

1. Bolt in tin of meat.
2. Earwig in bottle of milk.
3. Insects in packeted cereals.
4. Dirt and grease in a loaf of bread.
5. Splinter of perspex in a loaf of bread.
6. Paper washer in loaf of bread.
7. Mouldy sponge sandwich.
8. Mouldy pies.

All cases were fully investigated and warnings given. No legal proceedings were taken.

## Number and Types of Food Trades and premises in the District

Number of premises .. .. .	244
Number of food trades carried on in these premises :-	
Milk Shops and Distributors .. .. .	30
Ice cream .. .. .	92
Baking .. .. .	5
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars .. .. .	25
Butchers .. .. .	18
Registered for Manufacture of Sausages, or Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Foods .. .. .	29
Wet Fish .. .. .	8
Fried Fish .. .. .	4
Clubs and Licenced Premises .. .. .	25
Grocery .. .. .	70
Greengrocery .. .. .	49
Confectionery .. .. .	54
Distribution Depot for cooked food .. .. .	1
	<u>410</u>

## Adulteration of Food

The County Council is the responsible authority for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the adulteration of food and drugs, and the Chief Inspector, Mr. J.S. Preston, has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending 31st March, 1961 :-

1. "I beg to report that during the year ended 31st March 1961, 107 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Farnborough Urban District Council.

## 2. Milk Samples

A total of 89 samples including 28 Channel Island's milk were taken. One sample only was unsatisfactory. This involved hot milk purchased from a local cafe and snack bar which proved to contain at least 10 per cent of added water. The milk was heated by steam injection and the condensing of the steam caused the adulteration. The cafe proprietor was interviewed and the matter brought to his attention. He pointed out that he had recently purchased expensive equipment for use in the snack bar which included a steam injector for heating beverages and had been led to believe by the manufacturers that it was suitable for heating milk as well as coffee.

Having regard to all the circumstances of the case it was decided to deal with the matter by way of a caution.

It has also been thought advisable to bring to the notice of the manufacturers of the equipment the potential danger of heating milk by means of steam injection.

## 3. Miscellaneous Samples

Eighteen samples of various articles other than milk were obtained, two of which were reported unsatisfactory and related to sausages, manufactured by two local butchers, which were deficient in meat in containing 54 and 59 per cent respectively. There is no fixed minimum standard for these articles but it is usual for pork sausages and pork sausage meat to contain not less than 65 per cent of meat and every effort is made to ensure that the proportion of meat does not fall below this figure. The two traders concerned were interviewed and the matter brought to their attention when they undertook to ensure that the meat content in future would not fall below 65 per cent.

4. Attention was also given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, insofar as they relate to the marking of ingredients and the labelling of the products to which they apply.

It should be noted that many products sold within the Farnborough Urban District are subjected to checks in other areas. This applies particularly to pre-packed articles and to milk received from dairies outside the immediate locality."

## PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

This has consisted of the issue of literature on health matters, the display at food premises of posters on food hygiene, and talks to organisations and schools. At these talks use is made of slides and film strips, including some made locally dealing with different aspects of our work.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE - INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Inspections carried out by the staff, together with particulars of repairs and improvements brought about, are summarised in the following tables. They do not include inspections carried out by supplementary full time Public Health Inspectors engaged for supervisory work during Farnborough Air Display, nor do they include visits on salvage duties by lay staff engaged specially for this work.

## APPENDIX B.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE INSPECTION OF THE AREA

#### Housing

Inspections regarding defects or unsatisfactory conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	795
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Verminous or dirty conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42

#### General

Inspections and visits in connection with									
Infectious Disease cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Caravans and moveable dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Refuse and salvage disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277
Refuse and salvage collection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
Dustbins and kitchen waste receptacles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	439
Accumulations and deposits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Ponds, ditches and watercourses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Hackney carriages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Interviews with builders and owners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219
Keeping of animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
New drains approved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
New drains disapproved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Visits to works in progress	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319
Old drains tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Old drains inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Plumbing and sanitary work inspected and tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Visits regarding deposited plans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Drainage disposal installations inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Public sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Work places and offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Theatres and places of entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Noise Abatement Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54

#### Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles

Meat Inspection at the slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	598
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Fishmongers and poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Greengrocers and fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Milk vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Registered ice cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Registered food preparing premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Food vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

APPENDIX B (Cont'd)  
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.  
INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection  
of Food Premises and Vehicles (Cont'd).

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Confectioners and cake shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Licenced premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Miscellaneous food visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Sampling

Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination	118
Milk bottles tested for sterility .. ..	52
Samples of ice cream and allied products .. ..	7
Water samples .. ..	1
Swimming and paddling pools .. ..	4
Bone meal .. ..	1
Jam .. ..	1

Notices served

Number of Informal Notices served .. ..	187
Number of Informal Notices complied with .. ..	172
Number of Statutory Notices served .. ..	1

APPENDIX C  
IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED  
FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Dwellinghouses

Additional underfloor ventilation provided	..	..	1
Damp floors replaced by damp-proof floors	..	..	5
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	25
Additional window light provided	..	..	20
Windows provided with new sashcords	..	..	25
Windows repaired or replaced	..	..	23
Artificial light provided in staircases	..	..	8
Staircases repaired or renewed	..	..	5
Windows provided in staircases	..	..	1
Handrails and Balustrades provided to staircases	..		2
Ceilings provided or repaired	..	..	13
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	..	..	18
Chimney flues repaired	..	..	2
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	..	..	2
Dampness abated	..	..	7
Houses provided with horizontal damp-proof courses			2
Houses provided with vertical damp-proof courses	..		1
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired			24
Rainwater soakaways constructed or re-made	..	..	3
Internal walls rendered with impervious material	..		13
Walls repointed or repaired	..	..	32
External walls rendered with cement	..	..	4
Wallplaster repaired	..	..	30
Rooms re-decorated	..	..	11
Doors and door frames repaired	..	..	10
Foodstores provided	..	..	19
Foodstores ventilated	..	..	2
Roofs repaired or renewed	..	..	37
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	30
Fuel stores provided or repaired	..	..	12
Insanitary or defective sinks replaced by glazed sinks			3
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	7
Sink surrounds cemented or tiled	..	..	2
Yards or paths repaired	..	..	3
Defective dustbins renewed	..	..	201
Verminous or dirty houses cleansed	..	..	5
External painting carried out under Rent Act	..	..	3
Water services repaired	..	..	4
Areas provided to basement rooms	..	..	1
Baths provided (Improvement Grants)	..	..	15
Wash basins provided (Improvement Grants)	..	..	16
Hot water supply (Improvement Grants)	..	..	16

Drainage and Sanitation

Houses completely redrained	..	..	8
Houses provided with main drainage	..	..	22
Houses provided with bathrooms	..	..	26
Drains repaired or reconstructed	..	..	31
Choked drains cleansed	..	..	10
New inspection chambers constructed	..	..	5
Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed	..		10
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers			3
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	..		1
Cesspools abolished	..	..	22
New cesspool at existing house	..	..	1
Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed	..	..	21
Additional water closets provided	..	..	6

## APPENDIX C (Cont'd)

### IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

#### Drainage and Sanitation (Cont'd)

Internal water closets provided with light and ventilation	2
Fixtures and fittings repaired or renewed	18
Building and structure repaired	10
New soil pipes fixed	3
Nuisances from overflowing cesspools abated	1
Pail closets replaced by fresh water closets	6

#### Food Premises

Premises enlarged and modernised	2
Constant supply of hot water provided	13
Floors repaired or renewed	6
Walls repaired or redecorated	9
Ceilings repaired	3
New impervious benches or tables provided	13
Sinks provided	4
Soap and clean towels provided	6
Wash basins provided	9
Rooms cleansed and decorated	22
Additional ventilation provided	1
Windows repaired	1
Doors repaired	1
Facilities provided for storing waste food	3
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	1
Refrigeration provided	2
Equipment cleansed on request	2
Vermin infestation abated	1
Counter protection provided	1

#### Factories, Workplaces and Shops

Intervening ventilated spaces provided for sanitary conveniences	1
Proper means of escape in case of fire	5
Sanitary conveniences provided with artificial light	3
Means of heating provided in shops	1

#### Miscellaneous

Deposits of refuse removed	3
Obstructed water courses cleansed	1

#### Slaughterhouses

Accumulation of manure removed	1
Hot water supply repaired	1
Additional lighting provided	1

#### Milk, Ice Cream and Other Vehicles

New vehicles provided	2
Vehicles cleansed and repainted	2
Improved equipment provided	1
Vehicle interiors repaired	1

APPENDIX D.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT  
MECHANICAL POWER

1. Inspection for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Written</u> <u>Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	4	8	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	88	62	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-worker's premises)	30	-	-	-
	122	70	1	-

2. Cases in which Defects were Found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Sanitary Conveniences.		
(a) Insufficient.	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-
Other offences.	-	-
TOTAL.	1	1





